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its just debts, but with a public debt of \$46,000,000 and an empty treasury and ruined industries willingness cannot count for

A great increase in the number of cases of pneumonia is noted in Washington, and is ascribed to the chilliness of many houses on account of the coal famine. The effects of the coal strike are more far-reaching than the greatest alarmists anticipated.

Fourteen members of the St. Louis City Council charged with bribery and accepting bribes in connection with the selling of franchises and privileges have been tried already and thirteen have been convicted showing that when those who sell their votes become reckless in their transactions disgrace and punishment follow.

A recent rostere of the United States troops in the Philippines shows that there are none whose service there began earlier than September, 1900, and a considerable number who arrived there in 1901 and 1902. Three years is about the limit of time that American soldiers ought to serve there continuously, and it will probably be the policy of the government to change them as often as that.

If the bill which has been introduced in Congress for the establishment of a na ional theater at Washington looks merely to the incorporation of such an institution under an act of Congress it may be unobjectionable, but if it asks for government endowment or support it should receive no consideration. There is no clause in the Constitution under which such an appropriation could be defended, and the people would not approve it.

It will be noticed that in many of the farmers' meetings held this season the protection of birds is a leading topic for dission. Opposition to the slaughter of birds is not a matter of sentiment with intelligent farmers, but one of farm economics. They have discovered that most every kind of bird is an industrious destroyer of insects which destroy all kinds of crops at some stage of their growth. In e communities farmers have formed associations to prosecute those who kill birds on their premises upon which warnst trespassing are posted

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, a writer of rather sensational novels and who has attained notoriety rather than celebrity through her work, declares that she defeated the ratification of the treaty for the sale of Denmark's West India islands by the Danish government. If she really did interfere with the proceedings of her own government she has made herself liable to prosecution under criminal laws; but as she probably did nothing of the kind, but merely seeking to advertise herself, it hardly worth while to consider her asser-

It is announced that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's daughter will not be burdened with great wealth, but will be provided by her father with merely a "modest competence." Presumably, Mr. Carnegie will wish his daughter always to live in the manner to which she is becoming accustomed during his lifetime, and it would, therefore, be interesting to know what he regards as a modest competence. With a palace in Scotland and another in New York, each requiring a fortune to "run," it seems likely that his idea in regard to the matter is somewhat less modest than that possessed by a good many other people

A number of Chicago citizens have united in a movement to secure a new charter for that city, and Judge Dunne, of one of the county courts, was selected to outline such a charter for the city as would meet the views of a radical element. The charter which the judge proposed started out with the abolition of the Constitution of Illinois so far as Chicago was concerned order to put in force the theories of those who demand public ownership and direct legislation. This proposition was too rank for the radicals. The granting of authority to legislate by town meetings in so large city would mean the destruction of th rights of the individual, which is essentially the position taken by Socialists.

Butterine makers are, it is said, about to

and horrible tales can truthfully be told the public has undoubtedly before it much unpleasant reading. When its faith in butspect the butterine factories, which are always open to visitors. Properly conducted, the educational scheme may work and dairymen led to wish that they had not sought an unfair legal advantage.

the outer world for markets and quasi-

German colonies. At any rate, the "war

lord," as Emperor William was once called,

maintains his splendid military establish-

ment for the purposes of peace. Great

Britain is not so fearfully jealous of the

designs of Russia as she was a few years

its traditional policy of acquiring terri-

tory for no other purpose than to acquire.

when the three greater are for peace. The

policy of the United States is always pa-

cific-so pacific that until recently Europe

and was frank enough to say so. Now that

power its influence in the council of na-

The absurd demonstration in Venezuela is

not in the nature of actual war, but the

effort of two important and several unim-

portant governments to discipline an in-

significant government which has no other

reputation than that which is won by

chronic condition of revolution. There is

reason to suspect that Great Britain and

to the inconsequential events in regard to

Venezuela. The British people are dis-

taken in the affair, while Emperor William

make a humble apology for its insults to

Germany, as if a full-grown man should

regard the jeers of a street gamin as re

quiring apology. Having nothing else with

which to pay Venezuela's obligations, Cas-

of apologies if they will be accepted in lier

of money. So general is the world's pacific

mood that even Canada is not threatening

the conquest of the United States, being

content with threats of accomplishing our

Has this condition of universal peace be

tween the greater nations come to stay!

Why not? It is a condition which has been

coming for years. Until within a century

war was the chief business of nations.

to murder and impoverish the masses in

war. The humanity of Christianity has

to believe that war is a great evil to be

avoided. Except for a just cause, the civil-

purpose of governments. True, govern-

ing of a capacity to do so. With the adop-

there is abundant reason to believe, or at

other. Statesmanship has discovered that

it is better for governments to adjust diffi-

of settlement after wars involving immense

sacrifice of human life and burdening na-

tions with debts which impoverish the peo-

A VITUPERATIVE SOCIALIST.

Several days ago the Journal commented

editorially on the godlessness, the lack of

Christian sentiment and principle, mani

fested by many persons and societies call

cited of a Chicago Sunday school in which

children in attendance, the poor arrayed

against the rich and atheism made

part of the creed. The proceedings o

this Sunday school are reported in th

Chicago papers, no secret being made o

them. On the contrary, the persons i

charge are evidently proud of their work

Nothing was said by the Journal against

the original principle of socialism, the re-

marks being merely directed to the teach-

ings of those who choose to masquerade

under its garb. Socialism, in its primary

significance, as the Journal understands it

is a doctrine of love. It involves unselfish-

ness, self-dental, a giving up of individual

rights and benefits for the common good,

a spirit of peace and good will, an utter

absence of class distinctions-a millennial

condition, in short. Under it there is no

place for hatred or bitterness; its principles

involve the carrying out of Christian ideas

n a way that could seem possible only to

But the modern Socialist, so called, who

gets himself into the papers, has departed

far from the original doctrine, and it was

of him and his ways that the Journal

tire approval. A correspondent from El-

and calls his remarks a "vicious attack on

socialism." "You make a willful and false

high-minded, if impracticable, theorists.

ple and retard progress.

the world will not go to war with

ruin by withdrawing its trade.

tions is for peace and justice.

The Journal gives the foregoing sentences as samples to show why it does not print THE PREVALENCE OF PEACE. Except the ridiculous spectacle which is vituperative, or because he calls the several governments present in their dealings with Venezuela the civilized world seems to be under the reign of universal peace. Not only are there no wars, but there is an absence of rumors of war. The communication. It is simply "war cloud in Europe," for years the procause he presents no facts or offers no lific topic of European correspondents, argument to uphold his side of the case, seems to have failed those enterprising or to prove the Journal wrong. citizens of the world as a periodical topic contrary, his abusive and ferocious method and a source of revenue. There is not the clearly sustains the Journal's assertion sign of a war cloud in the horizon. Disthat the spirit of the modern Socialist is putes between governments there are and anything but one of sweetness and light. always will be, but no ruler thinks of war The sentences quoted sufficiently indicate a method of settlement. There seems this spirit, however, and it is not to be no need for the alliance of one coterie while to inflict more of them upon the of nations to hold another coterie in check. readers of the paper. When the Elwood Russia seems to have no designs upon gentleman sees fit to offer a serious de-Turkey, while Europe's "sick man" seems fense of the course of the Chicago Socialto be pursuing his misrule with entire safeists and others of their kind, or in any way ty. Germany seems content to hold its controverts the statements of the Journal own in Europe for the present, looking to he will be given a respectful hearing.

ly get down on your knees and pray long

fearless, conscientious man like Bryan to

save you from the horrors (to you) of so-

cialism.". "But go on writing your villain-

ous editorials, endeavoring by falsehood

and misrepresentation of facts to prejudice

the people against socialism," etc., etc.

SOME EARLY VIEWS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

contemporaneous views concerning men or affairs with those of a later generation, in order to see how far they are sustained by the verdict of history. This is as true ago, even if she would have the world believe that Kipling's "bear that walks in literature and art as in anything else, like a man" is equal to any wickedness for time reverses as often as it confirms contemporary judgment in such matters. which he dares undertake. Russia with A volume entitled "Lectures on American its half-starved millions is quietly pursuing Literature" reveals some of these changes. The book was published in 1829, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, and conauthor of history and biography. Probably to avoid war, and has the bitter experito write intelligently concerning American literature as then developed. The volume contains fifteen lectures. In delivering them mendable motive of "redeeming our fame held us in little esteem as a world power from the aspersions of our enemies," by the United States is recognized as a world of literature and art. In his opening lecture he says: "American writers furnish numerous specimens of the various characteristics of the English language. The prose and Percival's verse. Robert Treat tences in strong language in both prose Germany wish they had not become parties and verse." Some of these names have survived, but James G. Percival is scarcely remembered as a poet, while Fisher Ames, pleased with the part that government has hardly read at all, though he was a very is willing to withdraw if Venezuela will accomplished man and elegant writer. The lecturer points with pride to Noah Webster's dictionary, which had just been published in an edition of 2,500 copies, as "an ocean of words, for it contains about 70,000." The latest edition contains upwards of 114,000 tro should be willing to make any number words, with supplements containing many thousands more. The author pays a tribute to the scholars and writers of the colonial period, among whom he mentions Nathaniel Ward, Peter Bulkely, Nathaniel Rogers, Ezekiel Rogers and others whom the present generation never heard of. Of Thomas Shepard, who lived and wrote in the latter part of the seventeenth century, he says: "He died in the forty-fourth year of his age, but he lived long enough to publish Governments existed for little else than many works of merit. Several of them were very popular, as 'The Morality of the Sabbath, 'New England's Lamentation for Old England's Errors' and 'An Explanation been the leaven which has brought nations of the Parable of the Ten Virgins." These books would hardly be popular now. Naized world will not tolerate war as the chief thaniel Ward's literary reputation rested mainly on a satirical work called "The ments maintain vast armies and navies. Simple Cobbler of Agawam." There is no but these are simply for purposes of police; demand for it now. Peter Bulkely "pubthey would protect themselves by the showlished a celebrated work on 'The Covenant of the Gospel." It is not mentioned tion of a code of international arbitration among the best-selling books of to-day. least to hope, that the greater powers of writers and scholars during the colonial period who are still known in history, and the lecturer speaks appreciatively of their merits. There were some, however, whom culties without war than to make treaties no eulogy could rescue from oblivion. He says: "One of the most valuable among American books is 'Holmes's Annals.' " Again, "'Pitkin's Political and Civil History of the United States' is a valuable work." It would be valuable now as curio. Most persons would be surprised to learn that John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, wrote poetry. The lecturer describes Smith as a man of genius, possessing generous qualities, and an extensive traveler. "He ing themselves Socialists. An instance was had been a philosopher, a hero and a lover in every clime, and a favorite of the fair class hatred is deliberately taught to the in every path of the sun." He wrote a considerable length describing his experiences. The quotations given show it was poor stuff. In describing the Pocahontas incident he tells how he

> hatchets and gewgaws, and describes his own feelings in the third person: They say he bore a pleasant show, But sure his heart was sad, For who can pleasant be, and rest, That lives in fear and dread? And having life suspected, doth It still suspected lead.

> father, the Indian chief, kept him to make

The lecturer says, "Smith probably wrote uch which has not reached us." Perhaps shows that Smith was a soldier of tune, a reckless adventurer, a braggart and "blowhard." The lecturer says that Michael Wigglesworth "was a poet of great and died in 1705. He was a New England popular poems were entitled, respectively, a Description and Last Judgment, Prosperity," "Meat Out of the Eater, or Meditations Concerning the Necessity, End commencement of the eighteenth century," says the lecturer, "Thomas Mahin of the settlement of Pennsylvania." The efforts during two campaigns to belittle statistical part of the poem could hardly you and your ilk woold willingly and glad- American poets must have been plenty in

tions of the early part of the century are He published a volume of poems in 1725, when he was forty-six years of age, one or more of them being of considerable length. Mr. Bulkely, of Colchester, wrote a preface to the poem. Bulkely was a poet himself, as was also the Rev. Timothy Edwards, to whom the volume was dedicated by a poetical address." Here were three poets in a bunch. The poetical dedication, consisting of eleven stanzas, bespeaks Mr. Edwards's kindly and approving judgment of the verses, and closes with: Then weigh them candidly, and if that you Shall once pronounce a longer life their due; And, for their patron, will yourself engage,

They may, perhaps, adventure on the stage; But if deny'd, they, blushing, back retire To burn themselves on their own funeral pyre Probably that would have been the thing the verses could have done. lately been discovered," says the lecturer, "that Roger Williams, the first settler of Providence, R. I., was a poet. There are some fine specimens of his poetical powers in his treatise upon the Indian language." A treatise on the Indian language would hardly seem to be a field for inspiration. but the American poets of the eighteenth century broke out in unexpected places. Roger Williams was a notable man in his zealously as he tried to convert them, but there is no reason to believe he was born poet. Fortunately, none of his poems has come down to us. It is sometimes interesting to compare

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. Observers of the workings of temperance movements have noted the fact that they are productive of beneficial results exactly in proportion as they succeed in arousing individuals and communities against the use of intoxicating liquors; also, that such sentiment is not created by political campaigns against the drink evil. The course of the Woman's Christian Temperance sists of lectures delivered in New York by the "crusade," involving certain illegal Samuel L. Knapp. He was a lawyer of the acts, that was preliminary to the organizaperance doctrine. Its leaders and members urged practical temperance, they encouraged the taking of pledges to refrain from intoxicants, they interested children in the work and formed societies among them. In short, they constantly agitated the quesshowing that the American people had tion and the public was bombarded with facts concerning the desirability of reform in this direction. It was an educational arising from excess of zeal, was accomplishing a good work. It exerted a real inchaste, pure, classical language abounds fluence. But in the course of time the lain Hamilton's prose and Pierpont's poetry. | borers in the field grew weary of what For sweetness we might look into Ames's seemed to them slow progress and began to seek a short cut to the regeneration of to them to be through the political route, and to the promotion of political plans the organization forthwith proceeded to devote itself. And precisely at that time its influence began to wane. It has not accomplished anything of consequence through politics and it has ceased to be a moral force. It still exists; its name figures in ventions; it keeps its form but not its spirit. At all events, if it is doing anything practical in the way of reform that fact is concealed from public knowledge.

The need of a society whose sole purpose is to teach temperance principles and encourage temperate practices has been felt by many people and has resulted in the formation of at least one society of that sort. At Three Rivers, Mich., an order calling itself "Temperance Volunteers" was lately organized and may be the beginning of a is "Total abstinence," and its method is moral suasion. It deals with the individual and urges him to become an abstainer, not only for his own good, but for that of others. The idea of universal brotherhood and the need of exerting the best possible influence on one's associates by indulging in no bad habits is urged. The tributary branches are called phalanxes, and the discussion of religious or political topics is not permitted at their meetings. The plan, as given in detail in the publications of the order, seems sane and practical, and, being so, deserves to be encouraged. Mr. Frank Knapp is leader of the society at Three Rivers; its originator is Mr. Albert Griffin.

One of the philanthropic organizations sometimes unkindly alluded to by persons who do not appreciate them as chatteimortgage fiends, is endeavoring, in its humway, to encourage the holiday spirit in Indianapolis and to brighten the paths of unfortunate citizens whose finances do not allow of the generous Christmas outlay they all naturally desire to make. To attain this agreeable end the company in question sends out a circular beginning

Have a sunny satisfaction devoid of all clouds of disappointment by commencing early to do your Christmas shopping. By buying now you avoid the crowds and crush that always takes place the last few days before Christmas. You also have the advantage of a larger stock, that has not been picked over, and usually lower prices. In haste to remove the sting this advice must inflict upon persons with empty

pocketbooks, this friend in need goes on

If you do not have ready money to do your shopping now we will advance it to you on your furniture, planos, wagons, carriages, horses, etc., and allow you to pay it back in small weekly or monthly payments giving you any time from one month to one year. You will thus have the satisfaction of making your family and friends happy and you will be happy yourself in seeing

them happy. Ancient and revered authority teaches that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Therefore, with this opportunity before them, why should any one go un-Almost every one has personal borrowing money on it for Christmas gifts may afford a double joy-once when the gifts bought with the money are bestowed. and again, to the neighbors, when the mortgage is foreclosed and the instrument carted away. If you haven't a plano you writing machine. Who wouldn't mortgage family or friends? At the very least you ed loan company will cheerfully advance of helping you supply Christmas cheer to the interest is not paid loan will need that stove and that bed in

the eighteenth century, for we are told that, | compared with the happiness of making "Among the most extraordinary product gifts and of securing happiness to one's and he made a vow never to speak again. in the money-changers to open so easy a

way to Christmas joy

The United States is fortunate in having minister to Venezuela at this critical juncture who is well equipped by education, training and diplomatic experience to deal with the situation. We have sometimes had inferior men at that post, but years ago, while he was consul at Barcelona, Spain, he wrote a book on international law which ranks as an authority. tling international controversies, he differs from mediation "in that it is bindable or plainly or unreasonably partial. When the arbitrator has rendered his deciempowered to enforce it, his functions being judicial and not executive." This assumes that where two or more powers agree to submit a dispute to arbitration they are morally and honorably bound by the finding. Of the Monroe doctrine he

It has a strong hold on the heart and mind of the American people, and has always seemed to our sister American republics as a great, if not their greatest, bulwark against European interference with their liberty and independence. Not one word, however, does it contain that justifles the belief that it was intended to relieve any American nation of its duty to meet all its obligations to European powers or to prevent such powers from obtaining due satisfaction for any wrong they may suffer or any injury they may sustain in their intercourse with the American peo-What it does contain is two statements, the first one being to the effect that the European nations must not attempt to acquire sovereignty or to extend their monarchical system over any Amerterritory in addition to that which ican they already possess, and the second one being practically a promise that the United States will not interfere with the existing American colonies or dependencies of any

European power. At a very large meeting of the members of Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Friday evening, Admiral Brown stated that every other State which had a warship named in its honor in the battle of Santiago had presented the officer in command with a testimonial, either by subscription or public appropriation. He alluded to the honorable part which the battleship Indiana took in that brilliant achievement and expressed the wish that the Legislature might be asked to vote money for a suitable testimonial. He was inclined to oppose action by the Legion, but the members were so impressed with the proposition that a motion was made and unanimously carried authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider the matter and bring it to the attention of the Legislature. In this connection it should be said that Captain (now admiral) Taylor, who commanded the Indiana at the time of the battle, has shown his regard for the people of this State by sendng them one of the captured guns and the battleflag of the Indiana, which is displayed in the Statehouse on all public occasions. There is good reason to believe that the patriotic people of Indiana will have the same feeeling in regard to a testimonial that was so positively manifested n the meeting of Friday evening. To have had a ship bearing the name of the State take an honorable part in one of the most brilliant naval engagements of modern imes is an honor which should be recognized by some testimonial to the distinguished officer who so skilfully commanded her on that occasion.

the governments which are mixed up in the Venezuelan affair will ask President Roose velt to arbitrate the existing differences. general temperance movement. Its motto It is the practice for governments which cannot agree in regard to an important matter to submit it to the arbitration of the head of a neutral government. "me and again the United States has agreed to such arbitration, but it may be said that the decision is rarely satisfactory to the three instances the United States has been sufferer, doubtless because of the sympathy which exists between the heads of monarchical governments for each other The last case of this character was a difference of opinion between the United States and Germany as to the relations of bitrator was the King of Sweden and the decision was hostile to the United States. In the judgment of those familiar with the details of the dispute the decision was unfair. It is an honor to have the Presi- Judge. dent called upon to arbitrate differences involving the disputes of so many governas it is a general recognition of his intelligence and judgment; nevertheless, it seems that the President should not be asked to assume such a responsibility now that all the more important gov ernments have united in creating a court of arbitration, designed to consider and decide all such differences as exist between Venezuela and the numerous governments which are pressing claims against that

The latest report is to the effect that

General Castro, the President-dictator o Venezuela, has been indiscriminate and in partial in his insults to other powers. Two years ago he threatened to expel from Venezuela some Americans who had a concession for working asphalt deposits, and probably would have carried out his threat had not our minister, Loomis at that time, protested and requested the immediate presence of an American warship. Castro revoked his order, but adopted such an in sulting course towards Mr. Loomis that he was finally, at his own request, transferred to another post. Again, only months ago, during his operations against the revolutionists, Castro flew ar American flag from one of his gunboats in order to deceive the enemy and to approach and bombard a town held by them For this gross insult under international law he was forced, under a peremptory demand, to apologize and to fire a national salute to the American flag. There is not a civilized power in the world that he has

A great many different kinds of cranks are necessary to fill the ranks. This ment of fact. A few days ago a dispatch his house in thirty years. During the pres what is the sacrifice of mere furniture a word for thirty years, because when he

was a boy his father whipped him cruelly friends? And how lovely and thoughtful In view of the strength which such people show in keeping foolish pledges and resolutions one cannot help thinking what they might have accomplished if they had

The question which is raised in regard to the constitutionality of a law providing for the use of voting machines is at least an interesting one. When the Constitution was framed voting machines were not dreamed of and the provision that elections by the people shall be by ballot" had no reference to them. The context shows that it was intended to differentiate popular elections from elections by the General Assembly, the former being by ballot and the latter viva voce. The real object of the provision was to secure secrecy and independence in popular elecsion his duties are completed, as he is not | tions, and a voting machine would do that does. Yet a voting machine is not a ballot, and there is the plain provision of the

Until this winter Boston people have had little to do with any sort of coal but anthracite, and seem to be having trouble with other varieties. At all events, a woman, who says she was accustomed to the use of soft coal in a foreign country, writes to a Boston paper to tell how to use it, and offers this remarkable information:

Soft coal is generally bought in a form containing chiefly powder, some lumps of coal. One takes a half-hodful knocks up the lumps a little finer, till about the size of chestnuts, and pours on water, mixing all to a crumbly and moist paste, not dripping. Of this paste one spreads an even layer, about one inch thick, over the fire now and then, or on the fine kindlings. At night the paste is laid deeper, three or four inches, made air tight all around; then a rod the size of a stout poker is thrust down through the center and withdrawn, making a draft (the air always enters below coal bed), the coal and water quickly fuse into a solid mass, except for the center draft hole, and it is left all

It would be interesting to know what curious product it is that dealers are palming off on the innocent Boston public as the victims a semi-liquid substance.

THE HUMORISTS.

The Lovers' Quarrel.

Chicago Post. "What did the lovers quarrel about?" "She wanted him to promise to love her forever and a day, and he said he wanted the day

The Farmer's Theory.

City Nephew-I noticed that hired man didn't drink coffee for breakfast? Farmer Bentover-No! He's afraid it will kee im awake durin' the day.

Harper's Bazar.

His Only Refuge.

thing for you to do is to join my poker club. Slow Progress.

Yonkers Statesman

She-Have you bought any Christmas presents He-Bought any? Why, I haven't succeeded in

even borrowing any money to buy them with yet. True Enough.

Philadelphia Press Bierstein-Vell, now, ven you gome to tink off Cassidy-Thrue for ye.

The Glance Glace. "Drink to me only with thine eyes," The youth with fond beseeching cries. She gave him one that cut him dead. "That drink was surely iced," he said. -New York Evening Sun.

A Wish. O wad some power the giftle gie us, Before we Christmas presents send,

To know precisely how much money On gifts for us our friends will spend. -Washington Post.

Too Warm for Him. Catholic Standard and Times. Wicks-I can't say. She lost it the last time

was there, and I didn't wait to see if she found

One More Resource.

"I am sorry to have to refuse this," said the lead of the publishing house. "It would be too risky. There are subjects that can't be dealt with in books." "They can on the stage, by Jove!" replied the

author, fiercely. "I'll make a society drama of

He Had.

"Will you marry me?" tremblingly inquired the honest youth of the coy daughter of the grass

"Oh, kind sir," answered the diffident maid. you must ask mamma first." "I did," avers the truthful swain, "but she said she couldn't have me, as she was engaged to

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The bishop of London says that only one n every eighty of the population of London goes to church or chapel The Prince of Monaco, in spite of his

establishment in the world, never touches Queen Alexandra's beautiful coronation crown is to be broken up. The jewels are to be removed from the settings, and the far-famed Koh-inoor is to be used by her

being part owner of the greatest gambling

Majesty as a neck ornament. Among the many interesting exhibits from Mississippi at the world's fair, St. Louis, will be an immense panel made from specimens of eighty-six different varieties of wood grown in that State.

The Society of American florists will hold

ts 1904 meeting at the world's fair, St. Louis. The conventions of this society are generally attended by about one thousand persons, and it is reported the attendance in 1904 will be much larger. Trained cats are the latest fad of French

society women. Fashion decrees that the must be educated entirely by owner, and several of the best-known women in Parisian society are giving an hour a day to training their cats. It is said that some of the Venetiansthose who have never been to the main-

land-have never seen a horse in all their lives. A showman once brought one to fair and called it a monster, and the factory hands paid a quarter to see the mar-About five years ago a Maine woman, taking a consumptive husband to the moun-

tains of Arizona, was shown an old abandoned claim by her Indian servant. She took it, with great difficulty secured \$500 to work it, and before the year was out sold it for \$50,000 and a life interest. The name of Sarah Bernhardt is to be perpetuated on the boards. Sarah Bern-

ardt the younger will follow in the footsteps of Sarah the elder. She is the eightyear-old daughter of Maurice Bernhardt, and consequently the granddaughter of the dienne, who, it is said, has just turned her fifty-ninth year. While a football game was in progress at

Hanley, England, a bull invaded the field. Some of the players being dressed in a little game himself, and the manner in agent are prepared to do the rest. A cen which he bucked the center and made the tery would be an obvious superfluity.

footballers scatter in all directions showed hat he had nothing to learn from them in

the gentle game of football. No public document bearing King Edward's signature is ever carried by postmen, though the King's private letters are usually intrusted to the ordinary post, Wherever the King may be two King's messengers or more leave London every day bearing official papers that his Majesty must deal with immediately. Thus the King is kept busy, and sometimes overworked, even on his holiday trips.

Paul Kruger, in his memoirs, tells the story of a secretary whom he punished for being drunk by tying him to a wagon wheel. During the night three thousand Kaffirs and about four thousand Zulus attacked the Boer camp and were not driven off till daylight. The secretary slept so soundly that he noticed nothing of the fight, and the next day, when he at last awoke, he looked around in astonishment and asked: "Have you people been fighting during the night?

Sarlanna Browning, sister of the poet, was reported to have died lately, but it now appears that a curious case of mistaken identities was involved. Miss Sarianna Browning is alive and well in Florence, but a Miss Sarah Browning has diedin England. The mistake arose out of an almost incredible coincidence. The father of the deceased lady was a Robert Browning, he was in the Bank of England with the poet's father, and each had a daughter in 1814. "Many such coincidences would make biography a nightmare," says the Academy.

In France there is a queer use for old shoes. They are bought up in large quantitles by leather dealers and sold to large factories. There they are taken apart and submitted to long processes, which turn them into paste, from which the material is transformed into imitation leather, finalcoming out in a form which very closely imitates the finest morocco. This material is stamped with the most stylish designs, and it appears in our American shops as well as in Parisian shops in the form of handsome wall paper, trunk coverings and similar articles of household dec-

WAVES OF MORALITY.

They Must Have Substantial Backing to Be of Effect.

Crawfordsville (Ind.) Journal. The so-called "liberal element" has had

its own way in Crawfordsville for a number of years, so it is no more than fair "soft" coal. The word soft seems to indi- that the other side should take an inning, been practically "wide open" for a long period, yielding a harvest of coin for some and a harvest of crime, vice and poverty for others. Perhaps it is time for the sleepers to awaken. There is no occasion for criticism because

> nothing has been done before. Those who have the city's morality most at heart are estopped by their own tacit consent to a condition of affairs that has become notorious. It is safe to say that the wave of morality which is just now passing over the city has the sympathy of the great majority of the people and voters, threefourths of them at least and perhaps more. On the suppression of the slot machines community is practically a Gambling rooms conducted by professional gamblers over saloons and in other places have a very few mild defenders, but they are plainly illegal and demoralizing and are destined to follow the slot mathines in a short time. There is renewed activity in the raids on the resorts of the socia evil, but here is a problem which so far has baffled the best and wisest and no solution better than strict police regulation seems to have been foun

The most complicated question, however before this or any community which wants to establish a high moral standard is that of the liquor traffic. There are a dozen different shades of opinion among those opposed to it and a considerable amount intolerance of each other among them, but those engaged in the traffic are united. Before passing judgment on the present onslaught on the saloon keepers the community will want to know a few things First, is this movement a mere spurt, passing enthusiasm? If so, then it will be set down by the prudent as worse than useless. If it is the beginning of an organized, systematic attempt to restrict to um the evils of the saloon in Crawfordsville, then it is worthy of considera-But before final approval can be given the public will want to know the exact end to be striven for and the means to be adopted for reaching that end. Is it the purpose to reduce the number of sa-loons to those that will be satisfied to do

The gentlemen who are at the front of the anti-saloon movement and those, too, who are behind it in order to justify their present conduct will have to go on. they go on they must take the public into their confidence and announce their gramme. This programme must be sufficiently broad to unite practically all of those who oppose the evils of the saloon or it will not receive popular support, and without popular support it will fail.

business absolutely within the law, or is it

by blanket remonstrance to give us a taste

LIFE IN COLOMBIA

One American Family Found It Anything but Pleasant.

Barranquilla Letter in the Independent. I read a statement to the effect that all foreigners' lives and property were safe with the Latin Americans. I beg to differ. Two years ago we arrived in Colombia. went into the interior and bought a farm. worked very nard, planted our trees and vegetables and bought some cattle.

Then started the trouble with the natives. The insurgents came one night and took our cows, leaving us without milk, which means a great deal to a mother with five children. Not long after a small band of government soldiers surrounded the house, and, with rifles pointed at my husband, insisted on entering. He, however, refused them, and after eating what provisions we had in the kitchen they took their way to the village.

This was quite enough for me, and I de-

cided to go to the village with my family until a time of peace. There we fared even worse than on the farm. Every time troops would come to the village they would come into the yard and take my chickens, and at one time, when I remonstrated, one of the men struck me three blows on the sho with his fist, causing me to take to my bed for several days, and I am at present suffering great nervousness from the shock. We had a store in the village, and whenever the government troops wanted any article that we happened to have aply sent four armed men and demande fifty pounds of fish, same of meat, same of sugar, and shoes for the troops; at one time \$488 in shoes, without offering to pay

The worst of all, though, was the burnt of our house by the government troops an the cutting down of our plantains, one of the main articles of food in Colombia, leaving us without house or food. We then sold what clothes we had to spare and out furniture and came to Barranquilla with the hope of saving our lives and finding redress, but it seems our United States con-

sul can do nothing. We are Americans, born and brought up in New York, and life in a Colombian city is almost unbearable. Still we have sacrificed all and are compelled to remain until we can earn enough to take us home with the experience of coming to a much-adver-tised country. Where is redress?

Didn't Need a Cemetery. New York Evening Post.

Since Oklahoma grew up and became & respectable candidate for statehood, she has put off some of the airs of the mining camp and the frontier. This has been to her material benefit, no doubt, but it leaves her less picturesque. It is a pleasure, therefore, to note that there are still regions in the Territory where the old spirit survives. from Enid. This town is eight years old has a population of more than 2,000, but 'has never had a regular burying ground set forth in the dispatch, is that the town is the scene of few natural deaths; most of the inhabitants are persons who have moved in from the States, and "when, after ome misunderstanding, one of them is it is the custom to send the body for burial." If the bodies need little attention after the "misundersta tion with a fu bright red, the bull determined to have a in Enid, and the coroner and the express